RAB Minutes

NAS NORTH ISLAND
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

INTRODUCTION
The sixty-fourth Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting for Naval Air Station (NAS) North Island/Naval Amphibious Base (NAB) Coronado was held on Thursday, March 16, 2000, at the Coronado Public Library from 6:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m. Mr. Locke called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m., and welcomed RAB members and the public.

RAB ATTENDANCE
Daniel Cordero, Bill Collins, John Locke, Art Van Rooy, Bob Geilenfeldt, Bob Logan, Foster Marshall

PUBLIC/NAVY ATTENDANCE
Douglas Bautista, Mark Bonsavage, Marilyn Field, Paul Stewart, Debbie Wankier, Mark Wankier, Rich Wong

APPROVAL OF FEB. 17, 2000 MEETING MINUTES
The RAB members approved the Feb. 17, 2000, meeting minutes.

MEETING TOPICS
The March 16, 2000 meeting topics were the Update - Site 10 Non?Time Critical Removal Action; Update ? Site 5 Time Critical Removal Action; Update - Site 9 Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE); and EPA Technical Outreach Services for Communities (TOSC).

PRESENTATIONS
Update - Non-Time Critical Removal Action - Richard Wong, OHM Engineer
IR Site 10 is located on the northwestern perimeter of North Island. It is a beach area that borders San Diego Bay, it encompasses about four acres, and the topographic relief from the beach to the upper plateau is about 22 feet.

Mr. Wong explained the extent of the slag ash waste that is to be remediated from Site 10. The slag ash waste consists in two basic forms, one is a welded material and the other is a friable powder-like material. The slag ash was created by a smelter, which was operated across the street during the late 1940's through the early 1960's. Some of the previous removal actions at the site included a 1995 emergency removal action that was performed to remediate material that was present in the inner tidal zone at the site.
Oak Ridge National Laboratories has been contracted to conduct an extended remedial investigation for Site 10. The remedial objectives for IR Site 10 include four elements, 1) minimize the erosion of the slag ash waste to the environment, 2) minimize the migration of both the metal to the atmosphere and to the groundwater, 3) reduce infiltration of the leachate that may be produced from the slag ash into the groundwater, and 4) reduce the risk to human ecological receptors to the contamination.

The remedial alternatives have been refined into four basic components. The first, rated from least expensive to most expensive, was containment using a rock revetment seawall and construction of an earthen cap. The second, was construction of an earthen cap and containment via a seawall. The next two involved off-site disposal to Class I low-level radioactive waste sites. The approach that was recommended was Alternative 1. A component of this particular remedial alternative is to construct an impermeable liner on top of the slag ash waste to minimize the infiltration of groundwater through the slag ash. Another component of this alternative was to construct a two-foot earthen cap over the impermeable barrier. Other key aspects of this design include the construction of a pedestrian path along the site, and access to the pier that's located adjacent to the site. Currently those features do not exist at the site.
The advantages of the proposed alternative are minimizing exposure to the people that work at the base and

the community, it will not require the transportation of waste through Coronado or any of the other surrounding communities and it's the most cost-effective alternative that will achieve the removal action objectives. The main disadvantage is that the waste is not being removed, so it will require long-term maintenance and inspection.

Mr. Geilenfeldt asked, "You're talking about capping this with concrete?"

Mr. Wong replied, "No, with soil." "We intend to use an existing soil stockpile that exists just off site."

Mr. Geilenfeldt then asked, "But you don't feel there's a problem with being in the water on part B. There's no ash accumulation that has permeated out into the water?"

Mr. Wong answered, "Both Oak Ridge and our friends from SPAWARs have conducted several tests out in the inner tidal zone and have indicated that any material in the beach area does not represent a risk to human or ecological receptors."

A draft engineering evaluation and cost analysis for this project has been submitted Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The entire pre-construction documentation package can be provided to the regulators in the first quarter of this year with construction beginning this summer.

Update - Site 5 Time Critical Removal Action - Mark Bonsavage, SWDIV, Remedial Project Manager (RPM)
In this project there is an area called Unit 2 at IR Site 5. At this site there is groundwater contamination and it has volatile organic compounds. It's comprised of old airplane solvents that were dumped in the area. A great deal of sampling was done around the site to determine the extent of contamination. It's been proposed to go in and remove the source of the largest concentrations of the VOCs that are in this area. This will be done in two ways; 1) excavate the soil where the dump pits used to be and, 2) treat the groundwater by chemical oxidation. Chemical oxidation is the injection of certain chemicals into the ground to make the VOCs inert. The result is basically water with some other ions.

A bench and a pilot test are currently in process. A bench test is a process whereby taking some of the material back to a laboratory, to test if the chemicals are going to work. A pilot test is done at the site with a small-simulated treatment system.

The remedial action work plan will be completed in June 2000, with excavation and chemical oxidation beginning within three to six months.

Update - Site 9 Soil Vapor Extraction - Bill Collins, SWDIV RPM
This particular operation had some problems recently with the equipment and the weather. However, with good weather and a fully operating machine, steam is again being injected back into the ground. What has been discovered is that not as much heat has to be put into the ground to recover a large amount of product. Smaller equipment, such as the steam generation plant and boiler that that are currently at the site can be used, rather than bringing in something bigger.

Approximately 2000 gallons of free product from the subsurface has been extracted. That fuel contained about 20 percent of other chlorinated VOCs. By adding heat to the ground, other VOCs that were trapped between the soil particles have volatilized off.

Once this test is perfected and better understood, an array of heat injection wells and extraction wells will be set up. The site will be prepared one more time to assure that the soil vapor extraction can be done over the whole site, and then the full-scale removal will proceed.

Mr. Geilenfeldt asked, "You mentioned, Bill, you were extracting this." "How are we transporting this off the base?"

Mr. Collins answered, "Special hazardous waste tanker trucks."

EPA Technical Outreach Services for Communities (TOSC) - Bill Collins, SWDIV RPM
The TOSC has agreed to supply assistance to the Coronado RAB because of its unique nature. Mary Masters, a professor at Stanford University will be the person providing this assistance. She will need a point?of?contact to work with from the Coronado RAB and would be willing to attend RAB meetings to give presentations as needed. Mr. Geilenfeldt stated that he would be interested in being the point?of?contact for the RAB.

PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS
COMMENTS
1.) Mr. Collins suggested that Mr. Geilenfeldt call Ms. Mary Masters and discuss the responsibilities that would be associated with being a TOSC interface with the RAB. The RAB can decide at the next meeting whether to go ahead with continuted TOSC support or drop it.. Ms Marilyn Field recommended the RAB retain the TOSC program.

2.) Ms. Fargo called Mr. Collins suggesting that, because of her busy schedule, a new Community Co-Chair should be appointed. The official elections are in November; the new replacement would be acting as the co-chair for the RAB until the next election.

3.) Mr. Collins then suggested going to quarterly RAB meetings instead of monthly. He suggested a vote on the two measures at the April RAB meeting. Messrs. Geilenfeldt and Van Rooy endorsed the concept of quarterly meetings.

4.) Mr. Collins stated that everyone on the RAB should have received a copy of the "Site Management Plan." He stated the book lists the schedules on all of the sites progression for cleanup, DTSC's schedule for the next two years, and a project schedule of what's to be worked on each year.

UPCOMING AGENDA ITEMS
TOSC
RAB Co?Chair Replacement
Site 9 Soil Vapor Extraction Update
CEQA

RAB UPCOMING MEETINGS, YEAR 2000
April 20th; May 18th, June 15th; No meeting in July; August 17th; September 21st; October 19th; November 16th; and, No meeting in December.

MEETING ADJOURNED
Mr. Locke concluded the meeting, and the meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m.